

# The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 138. Vol. III.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872.

[Price 6d.]

## Cromwell Advertisements



### DAVID A. JOLLY & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FAMILY GROCERS, AND WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes  
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality  
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands  
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf  
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme  
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces  
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality  
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, and 'romatic  
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene  
Candles of the best brands  
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

#### GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff  
SPIRITS.  
Islay Whisky—Arheg's and Long Jones'  
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case  
J.D.K.Z. Geneva  
Burnett's Old Tom  
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk  
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's  
CORDIALS.  
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.  
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

#### WAKATIP BREWERY.

**MESSRS SURMAN AND DAVIS**  
beg to inform the Public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their **ALES**, they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. their AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of prime quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.

Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,**  
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF  
**IRONMONGERY,**  
beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvases; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery  
**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s  
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,  
CROMWELL.**

## Cromwell Advertisement

### I. HALLENSTEIN and Co., GENERAL IMPORTERS,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

**Drapery.**—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, coburgs Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

**Slop Department.**—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

**Boots and Shoes.**—A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's uggets.

**Carpets.**—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidderminster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

**Matting.**—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

**Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Impls.**—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes,

balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bitts,

black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, cof-

fin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, fry-

ing-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters,

glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers

(all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards,

kettles, lanterns, locks, ladders, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring

tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping,

ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles

and bats, spoil-pans, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-

shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves,

shot, steel-yards, scales, screws, staples, stew-pans, teapots, trowels, tar, tacks, tubs, tue-

irons, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing

cases, zinc, &c., &c.

**Timber and Building Materials.**—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. Lumber

T. and G. Scotch Flooring,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; beveled and plain match lining

Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes

Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads

Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

**Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.**—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green,

blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal

varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings—a large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage,

and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

**Tinware** of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

**Kitchen Utensils.**—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

**Crockery.**—a large and well-assorted department.

**Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.**—large assortment.

**Furniture, Bedding, &c.**—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single,

and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillimore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking;

easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

**Leather.**—Crop, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

**Grindery.**—a large assortment.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on

getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens,

imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster;

Barrett's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

Cigars: Trabucos, Havanah, Princess', and Swiss.

**Stationery and Books.**—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files,

blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases,

envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mucilage,

ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards,

pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, scaling-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books

Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow.

Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

**Fancy Goods.**—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

**Patent Medicines.**—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

**Perfumery.**—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

**Saddlery.**—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured ex-

pressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and

single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds;

valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stir-

rup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnisters, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, hemp knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various

kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

**Produce.**—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatip.—

We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats,

wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

**Sundries.**—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-

directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

## Cromwell Advertisements

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge

Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

**EDWARD LINDSAY,**  
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND  
MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES : : 12s.  
DRAUGHT " : : 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,  
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

**WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,  
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,**  
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

**BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,**

in New Premises,

situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

On and after 20th June, 1872, the prices for SHOEING will be as follows:—

LIGHT HORSES ..... 12s. per set.

DRAUGHT HORSES..... 17s. per set.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

**BARNES'S  
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,  
CROMWELL.**



**THE CROMWELL BAKERY**

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

**VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.**

I. WRIGHT,

**FAMILY GROCER.**

—o—

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toys of every description, Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c. Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips, English & Colonial Newspapers and Magazines | Oats & Chaff.

**CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD**  
LATE MR GRANT'S

**NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD**

**JAMES TAYLOR,**

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger



&c., &c.,

Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,

SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

## Cromwell

**LADIES' SEMINARY,**  
Enniscort-street.

MRS WILKINSON,

Having opened the above-mentioned Establishment, trusts that by perseverance, and strict attention to her pupils, she may merit continued patronage.

The Course of Study comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History. Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

BOARDERS TAKEN ON MODERATE TERMS.



CROMWELL.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**  
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

\*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**  
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

KARL PRETSCH,

**COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,**  
etc.,  
Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

**F. SANSON, SADDLER**  
AND  
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

**WE** have much pleasure in intimating to the public that, at the request of a number of our customers, and in order to meet the increasing demands of the district, we are adding to our other departments, a choice and well-selected stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold at prices commensurate with the supply of a good article.

We have bought for CASH, and have now on sale:—

Coffee, Cocoa, and Chocolate,—superior quality.

Teas, in chests, half-chests, and boxes,—splendid value.

Candles: Neva Stearine, de Roubaix's, and Paraffin.

Sugar: white and brown.

Jams: Tainsh's and Colonial.

Honey: in 1lb tins.—Salt: fine or coarse, in jars and bags.

Hams and Bacon: Sinclair's, Coey's, Colonial.

Soaps: various kinds.—Soda Crystals; Bicarbonate of Soda.

Akaroa Cheese and Butter.—Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Mustard, Maizena, &c. &c. &c.

Tobaccos: in different brands.

Kerosene, Castor, and Salad Oils.

Potatoes, Wheat, Oats, Chaff, &c.

For other departments see general advertisement.

I. HALLENSTEIN &amp; CO.,

Cromwell, Queenstown, Arrow, and at Melbourne.

## Cromwell

**KAWARAU HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM.....PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,  
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

**JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

**JOSEPH HARDING** begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODGER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

**BILLIARD ROOM,**  
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES  
In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on  
Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

**JUNCTION BAKERY**  
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the District.



P. SMITH,

**WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,**  
CROMWELL,

(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

EDWARD MURRELL,  
CHRONOMETER,  
WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER

FROM  
Mr J. HISLOPS, Princes-st., Dunedin.

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage.  
All work guaranteed for twelve months.  
Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.  
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.  
Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Observe the address:—Adjoining MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

**JUST ARRIVED,—A Large Lot of**  
PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE;  
CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Cromwell Timber Yard.

## Cromwell

## NOTICE.

**COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!**

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by NICHOLAS & MARTIN, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their new Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same Works, or in any other portion of the district. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the Pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. „ „ delivered.

We also wish to inform our constituents that an early settlement of all accounts due to us is highly desirable.

Note the address:

NICHOLAS AND MARTIN,  
Coal Works, Cromwell.

THOMAS FOOTE,

**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**  
MELMORE TERRACE,  
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,  
**SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION**  
AGENT,  
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,  
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,  
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION  
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

**VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL**  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,  
AGENTS,  
CROMWELL. 89

## NOTICE.

**WE**, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,  
Brunswick Flour Mills,  
LAKE WAKATIP.

**CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Bannockburn

**WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,**  
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

## Bannockburn

**STUART'S FERRY**  
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

**THE FERRY HOTEL**

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

**BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE**  
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,  
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &amp;c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

**BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD**  
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

**BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE**

LOGAN & SCOTT,  
COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bendigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

**CARRICK RANGE HOTEL**  
QUARTZVILLE.

(In the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished with the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,  
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables.

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.

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T. HAZLETT.

Bendigo

OSIAH MITCHINSON,  
Wholesale and Retail  
STOREKEEPER,  
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,  
WAKEFIELD STORE,  
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),  
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED  
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on  
all accounts due over two months.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,  
LUGGATE,  
3 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to  
Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN ..... Proprietor.  
This well-known Hotel possesses every accom-  
modation for the comfort and convenience of  
travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery  
Fishing Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at  
lowest prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully  
situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake,  
offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker  
advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is ex-  
ceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in  
the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a  
Paddock, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,  
Proprietor.

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE  
DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-  
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices,  
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3  
p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Toko-  
mairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Morven Ferry,  
Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown,  
every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at  
9 p.m.

For Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, and Cardrona,  
every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate  
Monday, at 9 a.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not  
not later than 2.30 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices,  
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at  
9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and  
Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Mor-  
ven Ferry, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge,  
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at  
3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Luggate, Bendigo,  
every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate  
Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

J. G. BALLARD,  
Postmaster.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,  
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce  
that they are prepared to supply their  
SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.  
Delivered free of cartage within twenty  
miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended  
to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,

M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS  
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial  
Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a  
small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY  
of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the  
BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,  
GENERAL STOREKEEPER  
AND NEWS AGENT,  
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods  
always on hand. Importer of English and Colo-  
nial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended  
to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the  
district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,  
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,  
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,  
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,  
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,  
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines,  
Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes,  
Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural  
Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING  
AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission  
Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Miscellaneous

MR JOHN RICHARDS,  
BANNOCKBURN STORE,

Having made arrangements to let his Premises,  
and wishing to reduce his Stock,

Is prepared to SELL, for cash, at a TRIFLE  
OVER DUNEDIN COST.

NOTICE.

THE Charge for Crushing at the Royal  
Standard Company's Machine will be as  
under from this date, subject to certain altera-  
tions:—

10 tons and under 20 ..... 30s. per ton.  
20 tons and under 30 ..... 25s. per ton.  
30 tons and under 40 ..... 20s. per ton.  
40 tons and under 50 ..... 18s. per ton.  
50 tons and under 100 ..... 16s. per ton.  
100 and over ..... 14s. per ton.

GEO. JENOUR,

Cromwell, April 29. Legal Manager.

J. C. CHAPPLE,  
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District  
may be left at the Argus Office, and will meet  
with prompt attention.

DUNEDIN SHAREBROKER.—  
Established 1863.

FREDERICK H. EVANS

Is prepared to deal with all SHARES for SALE  
in the CARRICK REEFS.

Letters, and all other Country Business  
receive prompt attention. 36

BELFAST STORE  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-  
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,  
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan Dis-  
trict that, in connection with his established  
business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened  
EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL,  
where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-  
holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with  
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best  
description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention  
that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE  
BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that  
line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTING-  
HAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the  
largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the  
Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident  
he can sell the cheapest and best article in the  
District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,

CLYDE AND CROMWELL.



CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB  
ANNUAL RACES.

26TH AND 27TH DECEMBER, 1872.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26:

CROMWELL DERBY, a Sweepstake of  
£5 5s. each; £2 2s. forfeit, with £50 added.  
Entrance, £2 2s. on Nomination, and bal-  
ance of Sweep, £3 3s., to be made good on  
the night of General Entry. For three-  
year-olds. Colts, Sst. 10lb.; Fillies and  
Geldings, Sst. 8lb. Distance, one mile and  
a half.

Entrances to be made to the Secretary on or  
before 1st OCTOBER 1872.

WILLIAM MACNAB,

Secretary.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR  
STATION. ALEX. McLEAN,  
Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on  
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this  
date. I. LOUGHNAN.  
Mount Pisa, May 12th 1870.—27to

Barmaids.

A crusty old bachelor has written the  
following libel on barmaids:—

B begins barmaid, and B begins beauti-  
ful, but it does not therefore follow that  
all barmaids are beautiful—some are even  
plain; these, however, are just the ones  
that don't think so. See the custom a  
good barmaid attracts! Mark with what  
smiles she "greet the coming, speeds the  
parting," swells who are "spoons" upon  
her:—how "dears," "loves," "darlings,"  
"duckies," ect., coruscate in her immediate  
atmosphere; how clever she is, and what  
a talent she shows in making these swells  
provide her with such trifling articles of  
jewellery as chains, brooches, bracelets,  
rings, and lockets; what jealousies and  
heart-burnings she causes amongst the  
golden youth by her guileless indecision in  
the matter of "Sundays out!"

I have often wondered what becomes of  
barmaids after they relinquish that voca-  
tion. I don't think many of them subside  
into landladies, and I have not yet met  
with an aged barmaid—at any rate so aged  
as not to be able to fool a number of smart  
young men. I don't think that barmaids  
and barmen are in the habit of inter-  
marrying. I am given to understand that  
barmaids prefer partners outside the busi-  
ness—solicitors, bankers' clerks, J.P.'s and  
such like. When they have attained to  
this state, do they ever sigh for the charm  
and abnegation of a life at the bar, or wish  
themselves back again? Or do their hus-  
bands?

Barmaids, like other dangerous classes,  
have a slang of their own. In pursuit of  
my studies in that direction I was one day  
standing at the bar drinking a little, and  
thinking a little, when there entered one  
of the golden youth already mentioned.  
After the usual quasi-sentimentality, she  
propounded the following rather startling  
question:—

"Well, my dear, what'll you poison  
yourself with now?"

This, to me, was a staggerer, but he  
evinced not the least concern. In a cheer-  
ful, airy voice he answered:—

"Oh, as before—a glass of mother-in-  
law."

Now I had often heard of a mother-in-  
law being "the death of a fellow," but I  
failed to perceive how that article could  
fatally affect him.

With timidity I ventured, when the  
sweet youth had departed from his poison,  
to enquire of the syren the nature of the  
mysterious concoction. She gave me such  
a look! and I felt small indeed when I  
learnt that "mother-in-law" was but an  
innocent mixture of old and bitter ales.

I endeavoured to hide my confusion by  
attempting a mild joke, suited, as I thought,  
to a barmaid's understanding.

"Then stout-and-bitter, miss, would be  
"father-in-law."

"Wrong again, sir," was the brisk re-  
joinder; "it's stout-and-mild."

I thanked her for the information, and  
have carefully avoided the house since.

The youngest barmaid can consume a  
full-grown person's dose of flattery. In  
fact they're all good at it, but you must  
be careful how you lay it on at first.  
Above all, don't write.

As Like as Two Peas.

"There are in Boston two twin brothers,  
whose resemblance to each other is so  
strong that strangers can hardly tell them  
apart. They keep a grocery and provision  
store, and were one day bringing in bags  
of meal from a waggon, which was out of  
sight from inside the store. Nathan had  
his coat on, but Eli was in his shirt sleeves.  
A stranger in the shop watched them  
coming in and going out one after the  
other, but only one was visible at a time,  
and at last he exclaimed to Eli, 'Well,  
you're the smartest man I ever saw; but  
why do you keep putting on and taking off  
your coat?' These brothers and several  
other men were in the habit of getting up  
very early and going to swim in the  
'Reservoir Pond,' and once Eli going, as  
was his wont, to Nathan's house to call  
him by tapping on the pane, saw his own  
face reflected from the glass, and taking it  
for his brother, called out, 'Come on,  
they're all waiting for you.'"

Diarrhoea or Bowel Complaint cured by *Hol-  
loday's Pills*.—This season of the year dis-  
ordered bowels are most prevalent, caused in  
many instances, by eating too freely of fruit.  
Let those suffering from this complaint try Hol-  
loday's Pills, which are of so strengthening a  
nature that they quickly restore the impaired  
tone of the stomach, and permanently invigorate  
the digestive organs. Bile and Cholesterol of the  
liver may be infallibly cured by their use, there-  
fore residents in the East or West Indies, as well  
as those at home, cannot have recourse to a more  
effective remedy. As a family medicine it is  
unequalled, and may be safely used by both sexes  
at any age.



**WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT** thoroughly competent for general housework.—Apply at the office of this paper.

**ESTATE OF WILLIAM SHANLY,** Of Cromwell.

ALL ACCOUNTS due to the above Estate MUST BE PAID FORTHWITH, or legal proceedings will be taken for recovery of the same without delay.

Mr CHARLES JOHNSON is authorised to COLLECT the accounts and give receipts in the name of the Trustees.

**MONEY TO LEND,** ON FREEHOLD SECURITY.

Apply to **GEORGE CLARK,** Secretary Building Society, Clyde.

**TENDERS** will be received until July 10th next, for the CONSTRUCTION OF RESERVOIR and LAYING OF PIPES, for Cromwell Corporation Water Works.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at MY OFFICE.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

**H. W. SMYTHIES,** Town Clerk.  
Cromwell, June 24, 1872.

**MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.**

An OPEN COURT for the REVISION of the CITIZENS' ROLL for the municipal year 1872-3, will be held in the Council Chambers, Cromwell, on MONDAY, July 8, 1872, at 1 p.m.

ALL PERSONS whose names have been improperly omitted from the Roll, and those wishing to object to names already on the Roll, can see forms of application and objection at MY OFFICE, Cromwell, during reasonable hours.

No application or objection made in improper form can be entertained by the Court.

**H. W. SMYTHIES,** Town Clerk.  
Council Chambers, June 24, 1872.

[REQUISITION.]

To Mr M. FRAER, Councilor for Bridge Ward.

**DEAR SIR,**—We the undersigned Ratepayers of the Town of Cromwell, respectfully solicit that you will allow your name to be placed in Nomination for the forthcoming Mayoralty Election.

The energy, perseverance, and attention displayed by you in your position as Councilor assure us that the office of Mayor will, in the event of your election, be well and worthily filled; and that your municipal experience, coupled with your energy, will tend to be of benefit to the Cromwell District.

If you consent to our request, we promise you our votes, and we will use our best endeavours to secure your return.—We are, yours truly,

Robert Kidd	W. Smitham
William O'Connell	Thomas Hevon
William Taylor	William Barnes
James Ritchie	Thomas Foote
Robert E. Dagg	K. Preisch
Andrew Wood	William Barnes, jun.
A. W. Allanby	John S. Burres
C. M. Hedlund	John Towan
R. Isaacs	William Goodall
Thomas Martin	James Stuart
W. R. Robertson	J. Harding
William Grant	George Smith
Isaac W. Escott	Michael Shanly
Henry Schütz	John McCormick
Wm. Trudgeon	James Nicholas
William Howe	E. Murrell
W. Williams	

[REPLY.]

**GENTLEMEN,**—In reply to your Requisition, which contains the names of a majority of the citizens. I beg to state that I have much pleasure in acceding to your solicitation, by allowing myself to be nominated for Mayor.

It is very gratifying to me to find that my services as Councilor have been appreciated by you; and I can assure the citizens generally that I will, if elected Mayor, use the same energy and perseverance in that capacity as I have hitherto done as Councilor.

I shall take the opportunity of addressing the ratepayers before the election, when I shall be happy to give an explanation of my views in connection with municipal and other matters affecting the welfare of the Cromwell District.—I remain, yours respectfully,

M. FRAER.

## New Advertisements.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SERVICES FOR JULY.

SUNDAY MORNING, July 7th, at 11 a.m.  
SUNDAY EVENING, July 21st, at 7 p.m.

### NOTICE TO CATTLE OWNERS.

ALL CATTLE AND HORSES found TRESPASSING on Run 339 after this date will be IMPOUNDED.

ROBT. STEWART,

Manager, Hawksburn Station.

June 29, 1872.

### A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

**A GIFT AUCTION BAZAAR** will be held at an early date in aid of the Funds of the DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL. All contributions will be thankfully received by any of the LOCAL COMMITTEE.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Hon. Secretary.

**FOR SALE, the VICTORIA JUNCTION HOTEL, CROMWELL.**—Apply on the premises, to

ANN FOX.

All Debts due to me, if not paid within three months from this date, will be placed in the hands of a Solicitor, as I am leaving the Province.

### DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Monies collected by the CROMWELL LOCAL COMMITTEE for Quarter ending 30th JUNE 1872:—

JOHN WILLIAMS' LIST.

John Williams, 12; Robert Morris, 12; Owen Davies, 12; M. Barrieh, 12; D. Calwell, 12; W. Smith, 2s 2s; J. Perry, 12; W. Hancock, 12; W. Simmons, 12; D. Spinn, 12; Charles Jones, 12; H. Wilson, 12; J. Ingleson, 12.

JOHN REECE'S LIST.

John Reece, 12; Ed. Bagg, 12; J. Stewart, 10s; C. Partridge, 10s.

EVAN JONES' LIST.

Evan Jones, 12; Morris Labeer, 12; D. Watkins, 10s; Thomas Rooney, 12; A. Cameron, 12; W. Cameron, 10s; Elias Rowland, 12; Henry Davies, 12; J. McDonald, 12; W. M. Griffiths, 12; John Preece, 12; John Ball, 12; William Bruce, 10s.

PER J. D. ROSS, WANAKA.

J. D. Ross, 2s; A. Smith, 12; James Isbell, 2s; John Fiske, 10s; J. Johnston, 10s; J. Shrimpton, 2s; John Talbot, 5s; C. Farquhar, 2s; — Stewart, 12; C. Page, 10s; A. Field, 10s; W. Brown, 10s; R. Phipps, 5s.

PER J. A. PRESNAW.

James Robertson, 12; J. A. S. Gibson, 5s; J. A. Presnaw, 12s; John Arkell, 12; Teit Cross, 12; James Stuart, 12; H. Thomas, 10s; George Smith, 12; Sam You, 3s; J. M. Robinson, 2s 2s; Ah Ree, 5s; James Taylor, 2s 2s.

Total amount ... £60 12s.

### BIRTHS.

At the Junction Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, on the 25th June, the wife of Mr J. HARDING, of a son.

At Cromwell on the 28th June, the wife of Mr EDWARD MURRELL, of a daughter.

## Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872.

THE Municipal Council have again moved in the matter of Water Supply for the town, and now invite tenders "for the construction of a reservoir and laying of pipes for the Cromwell Corporation Water Works." In other words, they are about to expend a portion of the municipal funds in the excavation of a sandpit, and in laying a line of piping in place of the open ditch now used for conveying water from one end of the town to the other. The contrivance grandiloquently styled a reservoir is to be constructed, we believe, somewhere on the low terrace behind the residence of Mr WILLIAMS, and just beyond the undulating sandy waste which extends from Mr HAYES'S house northward to Mr GOODGER'S stockyard. We do not know, nor care to inquire, what quantity of water the proposed reservoir is estimated to contain; but of this we may be certain,—the larger its dimensions, the more costly will it be for the ratepayers. The reservoir and the ill-contrived scheme of which it is to form a part, will absorb more money than the Council will be able to raise during the next twenty years; and after all the scheme can never be made efficient for the purpose it is intended to serve. For these reasons:—The supply of water will always be uncertain; the quality, instead of improving, will in all probability deteriorate in proportion to the increase of population, and will eventually become so

bad as to be utterly unfit for use. It is even now quite a common occurrence to hear of the carcasses of sheep, cattle, or dogs lying for weeks in the water-course,—to say nothing of the thousand and one nameless abominations that are wafted into the race by every breeze that blows. For all practical purposes the force of the water supplied from the proposed reservoir will be utterly useless, especially as regards the extinction of fires; and on the level of the upper terrace (say at Enniscort street), we are confident that it will be impossible to command sufficient pressure to drive the machinery of an eight-day clock. In the name of common sense we protest against the whole scheme, and urge upon the ratepayers to make a firm stand against its further development. Within a few weeks the ratepayers will have the opportunity of selecting or rejecting candidates for the Mayoralty and for two vacant Councillorships. We counsel them to choose as their municipal representatives men possessed of sufficient courage and common sense to oppose and overthrow the abortion known as the Corporation Water Works Scheme. It is not yet too late. And, let us add, do not accept anything short of a distinct pledge from *any* candidate on the subject.

DURING the past few years our readers have no doubt frequently seen paragraphs in various newspapers relating to the case of Mr HENRY SMYTHIES; but as they have most probably gleaned but an imperfect knowledge of the facts, the conclusions arrived at by them (if any) are more likely to be incorrect than otherwise. We will therefore endeavour, so far as our limited space will permit, to furnish our readers with such data as will enable them to form a correct opinion upon the subject.

We have before us a pamphlet of 28 pages, published under the authority of the New Zealand Law Society, and containing a report of the case just heard by the Appeal Court at Wellington. We have also a report of the proceedings of the General Assembly in connection with Mr SMYTHIES' case during last session. From these documents our facts will be taken.

In the year 1849 Mr SMYTHIES was in practice as a solicitor at Aylesbury, England, and whilst so practising, was convicted of a misdemeanour, upon what has since turned out to be admittedly false evidence. Early in 1851 Mr SMYTHIES emigrated to Auckland, and upon arrival he applied to the then Chief Justice (Sir W. MARTIN) for admission to practise his profession, stating at the same time the facts as to his conviction previously. Sir W. MARTIN advised him to wait a few years, and he accordingly did so. In 1855, he again applied to the Chief Justice. The application was referred to the Judges sitting in conference, who ordered Mr SMYTHIES to produce more evidence as to his case; and finally, having satisfied the Judges, he was admitted to practice in January, 1856. In that same year, the Legislature, without giving any notice to the Judges or to Mr SMYTHIES, passed an Act which annulled his admission, and rendered him liable to a penalty of £500 a day (at least) for practising. In 1868 Mr SMYTHIES was fined under this Act, and prohibited from practice. Since then, he has been constantly struggling to show, either that he was not liable to the Act of 1866, or that, if he was liable, the Act was unjust, (being *ex post facto*), and ought to be repealed.

The House of Representatives, last session, after having heard Mr SMYTHIES, and counsel for the Law Society, in opposition to him,—almost unanimously passed a Bill for his readmission. The Legislative Council, however, without hearing Mr SMYTHIES, altered this Bill so as to refer the matter again to the Judges. The principal clauses are to the effect that the Judges may restore Mr SMYTHIES to practice if he shall satisfy them either—(1) that there are circumstances in his case, not adduced at his trial in England, which, if adduced, would in their opinion have influenced the jury to find a verdict of "not guilty"; or (2), that the circumstances of his case do not imply such moral turpitude as to unfit him for the exercise of his profession. And, if in either of these cases he shall satisfy the Judges, Mr SMYTHIES is further required to show that since his conviction, and up to the time of his application, he has pursued a course of upright conduct.

Mr SMYTHIES' application under this Act was heard before the five Judges at Wellington last month. Mr SMYTHIES was opposed by the Attorney-General and several other barristers. Several days were occupied in the argument, and on the 17th June judgment was delivered against the applicant. Upon the second ground, the Court decided in favour of the petitioner; that is,—they were of opinion that the

alleged offence in England was of very harmless character that it ought to prevent him practising as a barrister in New Zealand. They even expressed doubt as to whether it was an offence at all. And they say, "the petitioner, if his conduct in the meantime had been reproachable, be properly allowed to return to practice."

The word "irreproachable," we find reference to the Blue Books, was struck out of the Act during a conference took place between the two Houses on the Bill: we presume because they thought the term too stringent. And yet, strange to say, the Judges have interpreted clause as if the word had remained in. A great number of charges were brought against Mr SMYTHIES by Mr MACASSE, which no notice appears to have been given previous to the sitting of the Court. Mr SMYTHIES urged—we think with reason—that notice of them ought to have been given to him before he left Dunedin where all his papers were,—in which he would have been able to answer them completely. However, the Judges say, "We may say at once that these charges would not in our judgment, either separately or together, have been sufficient to justify the Court in striking Mr SMYTHIES off the rolls, or probably even in suspending him from practice." But upon the whole they consider that his conduct was deserving of censure, and therefore they cannot admit him, under the Act of 1866. It thus appears that the Judges are unanimously of opinion that Mr SMYTHIES has done nothing to disentitle him to practice; but yet, under the peculiar legislation which has been enacted, they can give him no relief. We think, therefore, that the law ought to be amended at once. We understand that a petition is being numerously signed in different parts of the Province, praying the Legislature to pass a Bill to enable Mr SMYTHIES to resume practice. We trust the petition will be signed by every person in this district.

The monthly gold escort passed through Cromwell on Saturday afternoon. The following figures, representing the quantities of gold transmitted from the places mentioned, were supplied to us by Sub-Inspector MORRIS:—Queensdown, 1327 ozs. 14 dwts.; Arrow, 30 ozs. 8 dwts.; Cromwell, 1751 ozs. 2 dwts.; Clyde, 401 ozs.; Allendale, 333 ozs. 3 dwts.; Teviot, 333 ozs. 3 dwts.; in all, 5163 ozs. 16 dwts.

The following is a list of letters received at the Post office, Cromwell, during March 1872, and remaining unclaimed at the end of June:—J. Burkhart, John Foster, Wm. McLennan, M. Dwyer, Wm. Menzies, Gov. Noe, Angus Parker, Mr Pollett, Jas. Robertson, and W. G. Smith.

We understand that Mr P. H. McAnell, who has for some time acted as general manager for the Elizabeth Quartz Mining Company, at Carrickton, has ceased connection with the company, and, in conjunction with Mr Alvey, is about to enter into a contract for the supply and erection of a crushing-machine for the N. D. Deependun, in which he holds an interest.

The members of the Local Hospital Committee held a meeting in the Town-hall on Saturday evening. There were present—Messrs B. R. Laird (Chairman), J. Taylor, D. A. Jolly, J. A. Presnaw, and C. Colclough (Hon. Secretary). The Treasurer (Mr Presnaw) reported that over £30 had been collected since the Committee was first elected, and about £53 of that sum had been remitted to the Central Committee at Clyde. It having been mentioned that at a former meeting the Committee had fixed Thursday next, the 4th of July, for holding a bazaar in aid of the Hospital funds, the members present unanimously agreed to the advisability of postponing the bazaar to a date to be fixed at next meeting. Messrs Presnaw, Taylor, and Laird undertook to canvass the town for annual subscriptions, and at the same time to solicit contributions towards the proposed bazaar. Mr Jolly agreed to canvass the districts of Quartz Reef Point and Lowburn for the same objects. The Secretary was instructed to advertise the list of subscriptions already collected by the Local Committee.

The Elizabeth battery has been for the last eight or ten days engaged in crushing stone from the Company's own mine, and a cleaning-up will take place to-night (Tuesday). Many unfavourable opinions have been expressed as to the efficiency of the Elizabeth Company's machinery, and doubters not without reason; but it is nevertheless a fact that in the last crushing from the Star of the East shaft, put through the Elizabeth and Star-and-Oak batteries simultaneously, and taken from the selfsame heap, the quantity of gold obtained at the Elizabeth machine averaged four pennyweights (equal to 15s. 4d.) more per ton than was obtained from the same stone at the Star-and-Oak machine. Such a result seems to speak well for Mr McAnell's skill in the art of gold-saving.—To prevent misapprehension, we may state that Mr McAnell did not furnish us with the information given above.

are glad to hear that Mr J. Oliver, photographer and artist, has done a large amount of business since his arrival in Cromwell, and with such encouragement as to intend to extend the period of his stay among us. We understand it is Mr White's intention to take the Carick to shipwrecks during the present season, and have no doubt that his professional services will be largely in demand by the reefing community.

The mortal remains of Patrick O'Neil, a well-known Nevis miner, who died of apoplexy on Tuesday last, were interred in the Newell Cemetery on Friday. The mournful cortege included about thirty horsemen, a large number being Nevis residents, whose presence at the funeral, considering the difficulties of crossing the mountain at this season, afforded ample proof of the high regard in which the deceased was held by his friends and fellow-miners.

The Nevada arrived at Auckland with mails via San Francisco on the 21st ult., but the English news brought was not so late as that which had been received via Suva. The American Consul has rejected the proposed subsidy to Mr. G. H. H. H.

We learn from the *Daily Times* that a commission, consisting of Mr J. L. Gillies, Member of the Provincial Council, Mr J. P. R. M., and Mr H. W. Robinson, R.M., has been appointed by the Government to enquire into the allegations contained in the petition of certain Chinese in the Wakatipu district, which was presented to the Provincial Council at its session by Mr J. Macassey, M.P.C. The commission was to commence its sitting at Dunedin on the 1st July. The Commissioners left through Cromwell en route for Queenstown on Saturday afternoon.

The concert given last Tuesday evening at the Bannockburn School-house, in aid of the W. H. H. fund, was, we are informed, a very successful affair. There was a very fair attendance. The original programme, as published, was not strictly adhered to; but with the aid of several amateurs and others in the room, who kindly rendered their services, an extremely good evening's entertainment was presented. The decided feature of the evening was the singing of Mrs W. H. H., whose very sweet and nicely modulated voice was much admired by the audience. Several really first-class sentimental songs were sung both by ladies and gentlemen; and the entertainment was not wanting. "Bruce's Address" by the company, concluded the programme; and was very spiritedly rendered. It was followed, and was kept up until a late hour on the following morning.

Mr Ballard, the local Postmaster, read on Friday the following telegram from Chief Postmaster in Dunedin:—"The Inspector states that the mails via San Francisco were here on Thursday, 4th July." In order to reach Dunedin in sufficient time, Cromwell telegraph office intended for transmission but to be sent here by three p.m. on Saturday last; but twenty-four hours only intervened between the receipt of the notice and despatch of mail.

We learn, on the authority of the *Evening Star*, that the Provincial Government has decided to appoint Mr Stratford to the Wardenship of the Arrow district.

A man named Abraham Hare had six toes frost-bitten while travelling from Napier to Manning's reef in charge of a team. He is now in the Dunedin Hospital.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Thursday last, at the Dunedin Hospital, of a miner named George Heideberg, who was well known in the Bendigo and Bannockburn districts. It appears that the deceased had been staying at Jackson's hotel, Cromwell, and on Wednesday was taken suddenly ill. He was conveyed to Cromwell the same night by Mr. H. H., the driver of Messrs Jolly & Co's engine, and while on the way down, it is said, he ruptured a blood-vessel. It being out of the question to send the unfortunate man to the hospital in the condition he then was, Mr James Taylor, who gave him shelter for the night at his private residence, undertaking to have him sent on to Clyde the next morning. Dr. C. was called in, and tended the sufferer with care and assiduity until his removal to the hospital. Mr Taylor gave the use of a horse, and Mr Scott a pig's head, to enable the patient to be conveyed to Clyde. The same night, shortly after reaching the hospital, the unfortunate man died; and on Saturday his remains were buried in the Clyde Cemetery. The deceased was a native of Germany, and so far as we are aware he had no relatives in this part of the Colony.

A reward of £500 has been paid by the City Council of Auckland to Inspector Graham, for his gallant capture of Haley, the incendiary. But a Wellington paper says that considering Haley is a poor weak little wretch, weighing no more than seven or eight stone, while the Inspector is a tall, stout, vigorous man, weighing thirteen stone at the least, they utterly fail to see where the gallantry was displayed. Any old woman with a broom-handle might have managed the poor wretch, who is probably a lunatic; and five pounds would have been a much more fitting reward than five hundred.

At the weekly meeting of the Waste Land Board held in Dunedin on the 23rd ult., we learn from the *Daily Times* that the following matters formed part of the business transacted:—"Mr Smythies, agent for Chas. Binge, Kawarau, who had purchased Messrs Wrightson and McGee's interest in a coal mine there, believing they had a valid title, but had since found they had not executed their lease from the Board, requested that the lease might be sent up, so that he might compel Wrightson and McGee to sign; or that Binge be allowed to apply for and have a license in his own name. Mr Reid thought the Board should not interfere between the parties. Mr Binge ought to take steps to enforce his rights. The lease not being executed by Wrightson, the land should be open again to the public for application. It was resolved that if the coal lease be not signed by Wrightson the land should be open for application, the lease not having been duly executed. The request of Messrs James Nicholas and Thomas Ma tin, that the coal lease granted to Messrs Nicholas, Jenkins, and Edwards, be made out in their names, as the purchasers of Nicholas and Co's interest, was referred to the Provincial Solicitor. It appeared that the latter had never signed the lease, a fact Mr Hughes considered very strange, as he believed they were making a fortune out of the mine."

A writer to the London *Spectator* speaks of New Zealand as follows:—"Having spent many years in New Zealand, and having visited many parts of Australia, and some parts of Canada, and the United States, I have arrived at the conclusion that New Zealand is the best of all the many fields for an English or Scotch emigrant, and that while enjoying a better climate, it is more like the mother country than any other part of the world."

The *Chicago Tribune* publishes a detailed statement of the losses by the great fire. There were about 250 persons killed, and 92,590 were rendered homeless. The pecuniary loss is given at 200 millions of dollars, 100 millions of which were supposed to be covered by insurance, but the companies have only been able to pay 20 millions. The citizens of Chicago are vigorously repairing damages, and they expect that in a year or two the last traces of the conflagration will have disappeared.

Mr J. S. Johnston, who described himself as a breasted-law, commenced recently in Dunedin that he would deliver a lecture in the Athenaeum Hall upon "Scottish Poetry." The *Dunedin Independent* reports that he was present, and gives the following account of the proceedings:—"An audience of about eighteen persons assembled. Mr J. Johnston came to the front, and after having regulated his audience, to whom he was apparently a stranger, that he was that individual, he made a preliminary observation, beyond which he did not seem able to pass, and, amidst the ill-concealed mirth of the lucky few who had assembled, he finally exchanged his poetical character for that of an amateur volunary of the noble art of self-defence, and, in pugilistic language, requested those who were so inclined to 'step outside.' It being generally considered that to 'step outside' was about the wisest thing to do under the circumstances—namely, however, with any intention of engaging in mortal combat with the challenger—a general and hasty move was made for the door, amidst the danger attendant on the too close proximity to several of the audience of a couple of individuals which were despatched from the hands of the lecturer on 'Scottish Poetry' in a manner which left no room for doubt that they were intended to seriously damage the personal appearance of anyone with whom they might come in contact. The light was then turned out, and the audience dispersed, no doubt all eyes and imaginations on the extraordinary effects produced by a too close study of—well, 'Scottish Poetry.'"

### CROMWELL ATHENÆUM HALL.

At a meeting of the Athenaeum Hall Committee held last night in the Town Hall, the following resolutions were carried:—

"That a joint-stock company be formed with the object of building a hall—capital £750, in 25 shares; that all monies arising from the popular entertainments be invested in shares in the said company; and that the receipts from rent of building be devoted to the payment of interest to shareholders up to five per cent. per annum."

"That another effort be made to obtain from the Government a grant of four sections adjacent to the Post-office; and that the Committee make provision, in case of failure, for obtaining some other site."

"That the Town Council be written to regarding the site upon which the present Town Hall stands."

"That upon the allotment of 300 shares in the company, (exclusive of any that may be taken up by the Committee), a majority of the shareholders shall then decide upon the question of site: the Committee to have voting power in proportion to the number of shares allotted to them as a body."

"That a public meeting of the inhabitants of Cromwell be convened by this Committee; that a majority of such meeting determine the site of the proposed hall, and also decide how the Committee's shares shall go in voting on the question of site."

[It will be observed that the last resolution renders the preceding one entirely nugatory.]

Shortly after midnight the meeting adjourned till next Friday evening, at 7 p.m.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### DUNEDIN,

TUESDAY, 9 A.M.

The Nevada's mails were fumigated (on account of one of her passengers having had the small-pox) before delivery at the Post Office on Sunday.

Some very rich finds have taken place in the Dismark claim, Coromandel.

Ingeen, late Registrar at Invercargill, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

#### THE REEFS.

We have news from the Carrick Reefs up till Saturday night. The Royal Standard battery was then off work, waiting for stone; and the Star-and-Oak battery has ceased crushing in consequence of the frost interfering with the action of the mercury.

The Elizabeth Company are putting through a crushing from their own claim, and will clean up to-night.

The Elizabeth, Star of the East, Heart of Oak, and Rob Roy, are all busy raising stone.

The Duke of Cumberland shareholders have commenced sinking a new shaft, with the object of striking the main reef, which they expect to cut at a depth of 70 or 80 feet.

Several new claims, and one or two formerly abandoned, including the Black Horse, have been pegged out during the last week or two; and altogether the prospects of the locality are of a cheering character.

### THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.

On Thursday evening last, a numerous audience assembled at Kidd's Concert Hall to witness the second amateur entertainment given this season for the benefit of the Athenaeum building fund. The space allotted to reserved seats was almost entirely occupied by ladies, of whom there were a large number present. The performance opened with an overture highly appropriate to the season, *The Frozen Foundation*,—the several musical parts being sustained, at very short notice, by Mr W. H. Whetter, first violin; Master J. Whetter, second violin; Master R. Whetter, cornet; and Mr — Whetter, piccolo. The favourite glee, *Hail! Sailors' Morn*, was sung in admirable style by the company, which was thus composed:—Trebles: Messrs J. Barnes, Joseph Wright, W. Marsh, James Kelly, and J. Stephens; tenors: Messrs Campbell, Sansom, Pretsch, and Foreman; basses: Messrs McKellar, Stephens, Murdoch, and Jolly. The glee went smoothly and harmoniously throughout, and was decidedly the best rendered of any concerted piece we have heard this season. Several of the singers possess voices of uncommon power and sweetness; and the various parts were well balanced. The only drawback to its complete success was the absence of the alto part,—an omission on which we hope will be supplied when next the glee is presented. To Mr MacKellar's thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of vocal music, and his well-known capacity for successful organisation, must be in a great measure attributed the success of the glee company on this occasion. Mr Baird sang *I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie*, with his usual good taste, and with correct musical expression. The next item on the programme was a reading by Mr Erwin, entitled "Women's Rights," from *Artistic World*. Mr Stephens' song, *Mother kissed me in my Dreams*, was unfortunately pitched too high, and the effect of the singer's fine voice was greatly marred in consequence. We would suggest to Mr Stephens that this favourite Christy's song will bear repetition, and we have no doubt a second attempt would be more successful. *The White Squall*, sung by Mr Campbell, was undoubtedly the gem of the evening; and the audience testified their admiration of it by imperatively demanding an encore. In response, Mr Campbell gave the favourite Irish ballad, *Kitty of Coleraine*, which was also very well received. A cornet duet, selected from an Italian opera, was performed with artistic skill by Mr and Master R. Whetter, who received well-merited applause at its conclusion. Mr Sansom, one of our most gifted vocalists, fully sustained his musical reputation by the way in which he sang *By the Sea Side Waves*. Mr Smythies, before performing the part allotted to him in the programme, apologised for the non-appearance of Mr Jolly, who had unfortunately met with an accident, and was unable to do what he had undertaken. Mr Smythies then read Byron's *Ode to Napoleon*, which afforded him scope for the display of considerable elocutionary power. The piece was somewhat too lengthy to be given before a mixed audience. Mr Pretsch—an old favourite with Cromwell audiences—sang an English version of the German song *Lorelei*,—a musical *moreau* full of sweetness and expression, to which Mr Pretsch really did justice. The next "warbler" was Mr Foreman,—his first appearance as a soloist before a Cromwell audience,—and let us hope it was also his last. This poetaster aspires to Thackerianism. The first portion of his doggerel effusion contained an inept allusion to a recent assault case; and the concluding stanzas consisted of a stupid, namby-pamby address to the ratepayers in favour of our present Mayor,—than whom, we are sure, no one felt more annoyed at the ill-timed and nonsensical appeal to "help a poor brother when

he is cast down." When was Mr Taylor cast down? In this case, he may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" The gentlemen composing the Programme Committee cannot be exonerated from blame in this matter: they ought not to have allowed such a disgraceful production to figure in the programme of an otherwise select and attractive entertainment.

The second part of the evening's performances was opened by Mr P. Smith, in what was described as an "Olio of Characters." He first impersonated the well-known Dr Carr, and completely surprised the audience by his wonderful imitation of the mesmerist's well-remembered tones. "Bob McGregor" and the "German Professor"—his other impersonations—convulsed his hearers with merriment, and left them in just the proper humour to welcome the

#### KAWARAU NIGHTINGALES.

The performance of this local amateur minstrel company was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. The get-up of the company was faultless, and the fun never once flagged throughout. This was perhaps chiefly due to the efforts of "Bones," (Mr Hurrey), who deserves great credit for the manner in which he "kept the ball rolling." Mr Kelly (violin) made a very passable Johnson; and Mr Gilchrist, as Sambo, succeeded in making himself a favourite with the audience. The singing of Mr Campbell, as well as his performance on the flute, were greatly admired; and Messrs Barnes and Holly contributed largely to the general success. Numerous local "cons," some of them really good, were produced, and all were well received by the audience.

The "nigger business" was to conclude with a farce, but through the bungling intervention of one or two outsiders, the Minstrels were unable to carry it out as arranged.

We had almost omitted to mention that Mr Coleclough presided at the pianoforte throughout the first portion of the entertainment.

### WARDEN'S COURT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

#### UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE.

W. Wilton and another v. Bark Chung and others.—The complaint in this case charged defendant with allowing sludge to flow from his claim in Dead Horse Gully, Laggate, into complainants' water-race, thereby putting complainants to the loss of six weeks' time, and to an expense of £10 for cleaning out the race.

Mr Allanby appeared for the complainants, and Mr E. J. Wilson for the defendants.

The evidence of William Wilton went to show that complainants had been using the water-race for the last seven years; that the defendants use a hydraulic hose in working their claim, which is situated above the race, and by that method wash away their ground with great rapidity and force. Complainants' race had been filled up for a length of about 300 yards with the silt washed down from defendants' claim. Witness went to see defendants about the matter, and understood one of them to say that they would adopt means to stop the cause of damage. Complainants had not been working for the last six weeks, and had not attempted to clean out the race, as they were waiting in expectation of the defendants taking some action to prevent the filling-up of the race. There was another party of Chinese, known as Kam's, working between the defendants' claim and the water-race.

Eliardus Vlietstra, miner, had seen that portion of complainants' race which had been filled up. For a distance of about 200 yards, there were from three to fourteen inches of mullock in the race. Witness could not say where the mullock came from.

Mr Wilson submitted that as an intermediate party (Kam's) had been proved to have participated in the damage, that party ought to have been made co-defendants in the present action.

His Worship was of opinion that there was a sufficient case for defendants to answer.

The evidence of Park Chung and Ah Gooc was taken through the medium of an interpreter (Ah Hare), but nothing of importance was elicited from either of them.

Mr Wilson said it was a rule of law that the proximate cause of damage should be sought for before going to a remote one, as had been done in this case. He submitted that the wrong parties had been sued.

His Worship reserved his decision until Thursday, 4th inst.

#### APPLICANTS.

*Protection* for ninety days was granted to Andrew Whitfield and another (on account of inclement weather) for a sluicing claim in Smith's Gully.

*Extended Claims*.—Richard Gee, one acre, immediately below Graham's dam: granted.—F. Wellington, one acre, near mouth of Pipeclay Gully: granted.

*Tail Race*.—Wa Hii and another, Bendigo Gully: granted.

*Water Race*.—R. Gee, two sluice-heads from Ah Chee's wing-dam at Bannockburn: no appearance of applicant.

A man named Arkenstall was buried by fall of earth in a claim at Switzers about a month ago; and although the work has been kept up almost the whole time, his body has only just been recovered.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

(Before E. H. Currey, Esq., R.M.)

**HOWELL & LOUGHNAN v. CHARLES HAIR.**—The plaintiffs sought to recover from defendant (who is a farmer and storekeeper residing at Poison Creek) the sum of £14 for depasturing fourteen head of cattle, defendant's property, on Mount Pisa Station, for a period of twelve months; together with a further sum of 14s. for mustering and yarding the said cattle. Mr F. J. Wilson for the plaintiffs, and Mr Allanby for defendant, who denied indebtedness.—The first witness for the plaintiffs was Henry Wilmot, overseer of the station, who stated that it was an understood arrangement that all those having cattle on the plaintiffs' run were to pay £1 per head per annum for depasturing such cattle.—The defendant's solicitor having repeatedly interjected that this was not evidence, Mr Wilson replied: Well, once for all, Mr Allanby, allow me to say, that after twenty-five years' experience, I know perfectly well how to conduct a case; and I will not have these continual interjections. I cannot tell what the answers will be until I put the questions.—His Worship directed Mr Allanby to refer to the Bench any objections he might wish to raise against the evidence for the plaintiffs.—Witness continued: Last Thursday, after leaving the Court, defendant came to me and offered to pay £10 on account of the cattle, as that was all he had. I told him I had no power to accept that sum.—John Beattie, sworn, said: I am employed by the plaintiffs as cattle-ranger. There was a general muster of cattle about the end of October last. Defendant was present at the yards, and claimed fourteen head. His cattle were turned out, along with others, on to the run, and I have seen them repeatedly on the run since. I was present on Thursday last when defendant offered to pay Wilmot £10 "and cry quits."—Robert Kidd, sworn: Was present at the muster of the cattle running on Mount Pisa Station about the end of October last. Saw defendant there, and saw him claim some cattle. There were some which had no brands, and defendant cut the points off their tails. I paid plaintiffs for some cattle of my own at the same time.—Charles Hair, the defendant, examined by Mr Allanby: I never made any agreement with the plaintiffs for depasturing my cattle. The cattle have been running upon an island in the Clutha, opposite the Linds mouth, for upwards of seven years. Have never paid anything to the station owners on account of my cattle. Have only ten head that I know of.—Cross-examined by Mr Wilson: I once paid Mr Loughnan £20 indirectly for grazing cattle. During the last seven years I have never paid Mr Loughnan, or any one representing Mount Pisa Station, any money on account of grazing cattle. I deny having made an unconditional offer to Wilmot on Thursday last. I offered to pay £1 per head if the cattle were found. I have been looking for them for the last seven days.—Mr Wilson said he must waive the item charged for yarding the cattle. He admitted that a quasi-agreement only had been shown to exist between the parties.—His Worship said the defendant by offering to pay £10 "and cry quits," as had been proved by Beattie, had admitted his liability to pay for depasturing the cattle. Judgment for £10, being at the rate of £1 each for depasturing ten head of cattle for twelve months; together with 19s. costs of Court, and 21s. solicitor's fee.

**JAMES SCOTT v. A. W. ALLANBY.**—Claim, £10 16s. 6d. for arrears of rent. The defendant confessed judgment, and his Worship gave a verdict for £11 7s. 6d., including costs.

**W. SMITHAM v. A. W. ALLANBY.**—Claim, £22 19s. 6d. for board and lodging. In this case the defendant also confessed judgment, and a verdict was given for £23 10s. 6d., including costs. The plaintiff, addressing the Bench, said he would like to know how the money was going to be paid. The defendant interjected, "You have nothing to do with that, and you'd better hold your tongue." His Worship said the judgment given was an open one, and the plaintiff could obtain a distress warrant at once. The plaintiff intimated his intention of doing so.

**CHARGE OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY: £30 DAMAGES CLAIMED.**—Mr F. J. Wilson stated to the Bench that in this case the plaintiff had engaged Mr W. W. Wilson; and the latter, being very ill, had asked him (Mr F. J. Wilson) to apply for a week's adjournment. His Worship granted the adjournment, and ordered the plaintiff to pay 25s. expenses of witnesses for the day.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSE LICENSE.

The application of J. Richards, Bannockburn, for a renewal, was granted.

From a table appended to the Provincial Surgeon's Report on the Dunedin Lunatic Asylum for the year ending 31st March 1872, we learn that the number of patients remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year was 153. The occupations of those admitted during the year are thus described:—Bank managers, 2; barber, 1; bottle-gatherer, 1; carpenters, 2; chemist, 1; clergyman, 1; domestic servants, 8; draper, 1; farmers, 4; farmer's wife, 1; gentleman, 1; grocer, 1; housekeepers, 6; hotelkeepers, 3; labourers, 12; labourer's wife, 1; miners, 14; ploughman, 2; sailors, 2; shepherds, 3; school-master, 1; storeman, 1. The nett average cost of each patient for the year only amounted to £20 14s 4d.

## BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 26, 1872.

Accounts from down-country inform us that the weather has been exceptionally severe. Such has not been the case in this district, so far; as, with the exception of a fortnight's intense frost, and some excessively cold nights, stern old Winter has been very lenient towards us. On Midwinter's day a thaw took place, and the weather has kept tolerably open since. The crushing mills have recommenced work, and should no more heavy frosts supervene, the season will be shorn of half its terrors. At present, all the picturesque features of the valley are hidden by a dense fog, but as this is a usual phenomenon at this time of year, we must take it philosophically, albeit our view of the outer world is necessarily circumscribed.

The manager of the Colclough Co. is clearing a site for the proposed tunnel entrance, which, when driven, will give them a depth of 200 feet on the reef. I believe a number of tenders have been sent in, but have to receive the sanction of the directors. Delay in this matter should be strictly avoided, as the work appears to be the one thing needful to make the mine pay. The manager has about sixty tons to put through to complete his crushing, and a tolerable cake is confidently expected.

In the Aurora mine, the reef being now excavated is from six to eight feet in width. The tributaries are getting out another crushing, and from the appearance of the stone there is likely to be a considerable improvement in the yield. With a few more hands, the ten stampers might be kept constantly at work: the quantity would then tell, irrespective of quality. In a poor reef, especially of such a width, continuous disintegration is the sure road to dividends.

All other reefing matters are *in statu quo*, but it is confidently expected that a re-action will set in shortly, and with the aid of the magnetic Capital, Bendigo is expected to spring into renewed and active vitality. I cannot point to any distinct grounds for such an expectation: whether it arises from the persistent ventilation of the subject by your humble servant, or from a presentiment in the public mind, where the wish is probably father to the thought, I am unable to say; but such is the current opinion, and your readers must take it *cum grano salis*. I have so frequently prognosticated success to the place without confirmation, that my reputation as a soothsayer is in a very tattered condition. I therefore decline to pledge myself further, but shall be happy to welcome a change in our prospects for the better; as it is, I believe the worst is past.

I believe it is the intention of Mr Goodall to re-erect his hotel on the site of his late premises. This unfortunate calamity ought to teach owners of house property the necessity for insurance against fire: the "gentle public" may not always be in the humour to take the place of the underwriters, as they have so very laudably and generously done in the present instance.

One of the sources of wonderment to the 3600 "new chums" who are expected to arrive during the ensuing three months, will be the infinite and incomprehensible variety of prices charged throughout the gold-fields for meat. With sheep on all sides of us, we are paying over 100 per cent. more for mutton than the prices ruling at Drybread, twelve miles distant. If the animals were cheap as they are nasty, there would be little need to complain. Like the apothecary, they have a "lean and hungry look," better calculated for speed of foot than an imposing appearance in the butcher's shop. Really, I think a commission *de lunatico inquirendi* might be appointed to try the vendors for having the audacity to charge anything for such ghastly specimens of anatomy. However, we must eat to live, and diggers, in common with others, have this misfortune, which is truly the squatter's opportunity. An epicure, desirous of reversing the order, and living to eat, would, as "Sandy" says, get "scunerved."

We have lost two of the pioneers of the district during the past week,—Messrs Jones and Thomas, of the Rise and Shine Shuving Company. They have gone up the Kawarau to attend to some mining interests they hold there, having let their shares here on tribute. They were well known and respected by all the community, whose best wishes for their success follow them in their new enterprise.

£300 was offered by one of the shareholders for 600 tons of tailings from the recent crushing from the prospector's line at Reefton.

A compositor named Frederick Hodges, formerly of Dunedin, has gone a-missing at Reefton, Inangahua. From a late telegram to a Dunedin paper we learn that his body has been found in a snow drift near Inangahua. It is supposed he had fallen down exhausted. The corpse was horribly mutilated by rats.

## MANAGEMENT OF QUARTZ REEFS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I will now give you my idea as to how a Company ought to proceed. Having obtained a first-class directory, and sufficient capital, they should make up their minds to pay calls instead of receiving dividends, until such time as the ground is properly tested, and all the preparatory work done. They should not attempt to put up expensive machinery without a sufficient prospect; but having obtained that prospect, they should expend the cash on all work necessary for the profitable working of the mine ungrudgingly, and not fritter away their capital bit by bit. You will perceive my meaning when you recollect the way in which many companies have started, not only in this district, but various other places. On becoming the proprietors of a claim, with perhaps first-rate surface prospects, they have recklessly put on a large number of men, erected expensive machinery, and expected the manager to make the mine pay handsome dividends at once, without a shaft being sunk or a tunnel driven, and the mine, in fact, not only unprepared for profitable working, but actually unprospected; so that they had no knowledge of what the reef was like at anything like a depth, or even whether it continued along the surface for any distance. In my opinion, a better plan to adopt would have been to put on a few men, on whose truth and judgment they could depend, to prospect the reef thoroughly to a reasonable depth: if the reef runs out, cross cut, or sink deeper, as appears most advisable; if the reef continues, but the gold fails, drive along it; in short, try it reasonably well; and, if a sufficiently good prospect is not obtained to justify the outlay of capital in the necessary shafts, tunnels, and machinery for the proper working of the reef, abandon it. The first loss in this case is the best, and, in addition to the original purchase money, is but trifling. If, on the contrary, they consider it can be made to pay, they should immediately get all the dead work done, never attempting to get an ounce of gold until such can be obtained at the least possible cost. I need hardly say that the nature of the preparatory work varies according to the nature of the reef and the locality; but, as a general rule, consists in the sinking of a shaft or shafts to the depth at which it is intended to commence, (the deeper the better, if the gold is there,) and, if at all possible, working the reef up; or, which is far the best way, if the locality is favourable, in putting in a tunnel. By the former plan, although the pick and drill work is more tiresome on the men, working as they must overhead, the shifting of "mullock" is almost entirely avoided, as it can be directed by a few slabs from the slope into the stull, and the quartz in like manner into the shaft, from whence it can be hauled up to the surface by windlass or whim. Less timber will also keep the ground secure than is required when working down, as the men will always have the worked-out ground below instead of above them. The tunnel, besides possessing all these advantages, entirely supersedes the windlass or whim,—one man with a truck and tramway being able to remove more stuff in a day than two men would haul up, from a depth of over 100 feet, with a windlass in a week; and this advantage increases in ratio as it gets deeper. Moreover, as the machine will most likely be in the gully, where water is available, and the reef almost to certainty on the hill, the cartage of the quartz will be saved, as it can be delivered from the truck into the mill-paddock direct. I need hardly say that in case of the workings being wet, the advantages are still greater. An apparently small trickling through the tunnel would be sufficient to render the labour of two additional men necessary where a windlass was in use; and if there was a considerable quantity of water, the claim would be unworkable otherwise than by the use of powerful and expensive machinery.

To conclude this subject, I may mention that the plan in general use here (working the reef downwards) was an obsolete custom in Victoria ten or twelve years ago; in fact, went out of fashion with the jumping jennies and fossicking knives. There may possibly be some reefs that cannot be worked otherwise: I have never seen them; but there are frequently patches of ground which will cause additional trouble and extra careful timbering. It would be impossible to give an exact estimate of the relative cost of grassing quartz by those different ways; so much depends on the character of the country, the reef itself, and the quantity of water. But I believe I am within the mark when I state that with an ordinary reef, three or four feet thick, the depth exceeding 100 feet, stone can be raised by means of a tunnel and working up for half the price it would cost working down and hauling up with a windlass, even if dry; if a comparatively small quantity of water exists, you can safely deduct another half. The saving effected by employing whims or whips at the above depth instead of windlasses, seldom exceeds ten per cent., unless where the stone is unusually easily broken,—in which case the tunnel and truck system increases its relative superiority to a still greater extent.

Another practice that causes a large amount of useless labour also prevails here: that is, breaking an unnecessary amount of ground in the cut alongside the reef. Men will tell you they can get along faster in a three-foot cut than in one of eighteen inches. They should recollect that the superiority of a miner over an agricultural labourer consists in no small degree in his ability to work to advantage in a small space and in a constrained position; that they are making additional work for the fillers and windlass men,

and that they are necessitating the longer and stronger props. I believe of this "muff" system of working has been introduced from a certain obscurity in Victoria called Pleasant Creek, whence also the blessed ten-hour system imported. In my time in Victoria, a Creek mining diploma was rather laughable on such places as Old Bendigo, Clunara, or other of the really important reefing districts. I am, &c.,

## AUSTRALIAN.

A hotel with 175 rooms is about erected at Queenscliff.

Taming alligators is a favourite sport in some parts of Queensland.

A Sydney husband has obtained £1000 mags from the seducer of his wife.

Immense and very destructive floods taken place in Tasmania, and life has been lost.

A large proportion of the criminals in Melbourne Gaol are between 16 and 18 of age.

At Port Lincoln, South Australia, children in one family died in ten days of diphtheria.

Some blue and white gums 60 feet in have been discovered in the forest near Chelsea, Victoria.

An ex-constable named Murphy has been tempted to murder Inspector Ximenes, Melbourne police.

The great organ in the Melbourne Town Hall is expected to be ready for use in the middle of July.

Mr John Richard Tindale, for many years a squatter in New South Wales, shot himself at Newtown, Tasmania.

Mr John Davies, proprietor of the Melbourne, died at Hobart Town suddenly,—the cause being serious apoplexy.

There are 271 miles of railway open to traffic in Victoria. Their total cost of construction has been £9,000,000.

Six prisoners, including "Captain M. Light," or Scott, escaped from Ballarat, but two were afterwards recaptured.

Owing to the increase in the number of hares, hare soup is now a common dish at Ballarat, where it is called "puss in boots."

The Melbourne Corporation has constructed on the bank of the Yarra, a bath 120 ft. 69 ft. and increasing regularly in depth 3 ft. at one end to 7 ft. at the other. The total cost of the work is about £1500.

According to the testimony of Mr J. L. Leeman, who has a couple of double-furrowed ploughs at work in the Smeaton district, Victoria, he is getting "the same amount of labour done for £3 per week, which in former seasons, and with single ploughs, used to cost him £9."

A shocking incident has occurred at Dootmore Station, near Seymour. A boy went to bed with a candle and a novel, and in the morning the outbuilding where the novel was discovered to be burned down, and a few charred remains could be found of the poor victim.

One William Watson was charged at Ballarat with uttering a bad half-sovereign. He was committed for trial, and was tried and condemned. After he was sent to prison, the police thought of testing the coin, whereupon the jeweller pronounced it to be genuine. Everyone, judge and all, had taken their point in dispute for granted.

Sir Hercules Robinson, the new Governor of New South Wales, is described by the Sydney Empire as follows:—"The personal appearance of Sir Hercules is one that impresses itself very favourably. He is rather stout, and has an erect carriage and soldierly bearing. His age is forty-eight, but he looks considerably younger with his hat on. He is not so much the case when uncovered, for he frequently was last evening, in respect to the acclamations of the multitude, as he then seen that he is partially bald. He looks like a man of discipline, one who is accustomed to give directions and be obeyed; there is much of firmness and determination in his face. In height he is about 5 ft 10 in, and wears neither beard nor moustache."

On the 4th June John Conn was hanged at Bathurst Gaol, New South Wales, for the murder of an old woman named Aveline Lister. The Bathurst Times thus describes the scene at the execution:—"When the condemned passed through the drop the spectators' course expected to see it swing underneath, but what was their horror to see the trunk completely severed from the head, fall into the pit below, while the head was left dangling in the noose—a terrible and ghastly sight. Death, of course, was instantaneous. The blood now ran in a narrow stream from the head suspended above, and, upon approaching the edge of the pit, the upper portion of the body was seen to partially raise itself in convulsive shudders two or three times before it ceased to move, the blood pouring in streams from the neck. The effect of the scene was sickening in the extreme; but as soon as possible the trunk and head were put in coffin and removed. The cause of the terrible catastrophe was the want of any allowance on the part of the executioners, for the great and attenuated frame of the convict. Far too great a fall was given, and though it might be merciful as a rapid and painless mode of taking life, the result was certainly most revolting."

The reel hitherto used to measure the speed of ships is another time-honoured institution that is passing away. The rhysonometer is an instrument which permanently connects the water with an indicator in the captain's room, marking the exact speed at all times.



## The Warm Lake of New Zealand.

The following description of the region of Springs in the North Island was contributed to the London *Spectator* by a correspondent:—

I have just returned from a visit to Rotomahana, the warm Lake of New Zealand. I fear I cannot so describe it as to give any adequate idea of the grandeur and beauty of the scenery, but I may succeed in attracting a few travellers, who will feel as I do, that recollections which are never likely to fade are cheaply purchased by a visit to the antipodes.

From Tauranga, on the east coast of the Northern Island, a good bridle road of from fifty to sixty miles takes the traveller to Ohinemutu, on the banks of the Lake Rotomahana. He is here in the midst of geysers. Hot springs bubble out in every direction, and hot streams run into the lake. There is some little danger in living at Ohinemutu. From time to time some one who imprudently goes out at night wanders out of the small safe track, and sinks through a thin crust of earth into an abyss of boiling water or scalding mud. The soil is being gradually undermined. Middle-aged men remember when that is now many feet into the lake was firm land; and a "pa" was swallowed some years ago, with all its inhabitants, by a sudden landslide. The Maoris, however, are still numerous in Ohinemutu, and use the hot springs for baths and cooking. An English speculator is about to build an hotel.

From Ohinemutu to Lake Tarawera the road passes through a volcanic district. At one point the track lies between two pools, one a petrifying alum spring, the other a boiling and sulphurous geyser. Turn a few yards off the path, and you come upon an open crater from which steam is always issuing, and which has a miniature eruption every six months. The hill-side round is covered with deep layers of silica that has been poured out molten. As these thicken the crater is likely, I believe, to close up, and the whole region will then be exposed to violent earthquakes. At present the shocks are insignificant. A few miles further we come to Terme, the head of Lake Tarawera. It was once a missionary station, and a church and an excellent mission house are still standing. But the church is closed, the mission-house deserted, and its beautiful garden left to ruin. The Maoris who used to worship have abandoned their Christianity and quitted the settlement. Three miles further we come to Kariki, where the Maoris have put up an accommodation-house for tourists. It was first raised in honour of Prince Alfred. From this point the road to Rotomahana is by water, across the splendid sheet of Lake Tarawera, till we come to the stream Kaiwaka.

Here fairy-land begins. I dip my hands into the water, and find it a temperature of from 70° to 80°. For a distance of more than two miles this heat scarcely seems to vary, though here and there we pass a boiling spring, which a bather would do well to avoid. In one part there are rapids, over which it is difficult to force the canoe. The vegetation of the bank is luxuriant, but sombre. Gradually we work up to Rotomahana. It is very like a Highland tarn bosomed amid grey hills, and is of no great size. Here and there are broad rushes, in which myriads of waterfowl are breeding, protected by Maori law. They know their safety, and scarcely stir at our approach. But our concern is not with the lake, but with the geysers and marble benches on its banks. The first we land at is known as Te Tarota. Imagine a succession of white marble terraces, fringed with stalactites at the sides, holding here and there basins of indescribably blue water, now two feet, now eight feet deep, and ascending gradually from a semicircular crater, above which a cloud of steam broods, and from which a fountain of hot water is constantly welling forth. I should guess the height to which the fountain flows to be some sixty feet above the lake, but this is simply conjecture. What I know is that the whole is on so large a scale as to astonish by its magnificence, and to put human emulation out of the question. As well reproduce Niagara in an English park as the terraces of Rotomahana at Aranjuez or Versailles. On the opposite side is another similar formation. Hokoterata, which rises higher, with more regular terraces, with pink instead of white marble, and if possible, with blue water in its cavities. The steps are as easily climbed as a palace staircase, let us say as the Giant's staircase at Venice; and even close to the summit the water is not too hot to admit of bathing. Our party all plunged into the pools, but picturesque as the brown Maoris looked, one had a feeling that Haroun Alraschid's ladies were the proper tenants of the spot.

There are of course a host of minor marvels, such as a large mud geyser, on the banks of Rotomahana. But it is difficult to find eyes for what is merely curious and may be seen elsewhere. I was not specially fortunate on the day of my visit. The sky was clouded over, and the weather was so evidently breaking up that I was unable to linger as I could have wished. To see the terraces or to shoot the rapid by moonlight are experiences which I can well believe add a charm even to the glories of Rotomahana. Travellers in coming years are likely to be spared much of the discomfort which at present attends travelling in the New Zealand bush and sleeping in Maori inns. But under all disadvantages, I saw with unabated sense of delight what I think I shall never forget, never cease to look back upon as perhaps the greatest natural wonder I have known. The Warm Lake lies in the midst of romantic scenery. Some day, when Australasia is fully peopled, this district will be the Switzerland of the Southern Hemisphere.

## Big Debt Court.—Jonathan v. Bull.

(London Review.)

Justice Geneva: Now, Mr Jonathan, we are all ready. Will you please state your case?

Mr Jonathan: Please your Honor, my case is this. My wife and I happened to have a quarrel some little time ago, and you know that when husbands and wives disagree, nobody has any right to interfere.

Justice Geneva: Of course, Mr Jonathan; nothing can be plainer than that.

Mr Jonathan: I am glad to hear you say so; for what does my wife do? She goes over to Mr Bull, the ironmonger, and buys a poker. Back she comes, and lets fly at me. The consequence is, that she brings down the cupboard, smashes the china, and breaks my head into the bargain. Now, what Mrs Jonathan and I want is, that Mr Bull should pay the damage.

Justice Geneva: Surely, Mr Jonathan, you do not mean to say that Mr Bull should pay the damage done by your own wife?

Mr Jonathan: Of course I do: if Mr Bull had not sold her the poker she would not have smashed the china.

Justice Geneva: And what may the value of the china be?

Mr Jonathan: Well, the value of the china isn't much; what we want is the indirect damages.

Justice Geneva: What do you mean by the indirect damages?

Mr Jonathan: All that could be traced to the poker. There's the doctor's bill, and the loss of business, and ever so many other things. It was the poker that kept the people from the shop, and it was the poker that protracted the struggle. If it had not been for the poker, I could have doubled her up in no time. (To Mrs Jonathan): Could I not, my love?

Mrs Jonathan: Certainly, my dear: Mr Bull is bound in honour to pay all damages after he sold me the poker.

Justice Geneva: What do you say to this, Mr Bull?

Mr Bull: I am very sorry indeed that there should be any misunderstanding between Mr Jonathan and me; but I do think he is sometimes a little unreasonable. The way of it was this. My wife happened to be in the shop when Mrs Jonathan called, and I knew nothing of the matter till it was too late. Of course, I am not accountable for any damage done by Mrs Jonathan.

Mr Jonathan: But you know very well, Mr Bull, that your wife sympathised with Mrs Jonathan, and called me a big brute of a husband, because I was determined to be master in my own house. Do you call that neutrality?

Justice Geneva: I see plainly how the matter stands. In the first place, Mr Bull, I think you were somewhat to blame in not keeping a sharper eye on Mrs Bull; and I believe you have already expressed yourself as sorry on that account. But allow me, at the same time, to tell you, Mr Jonathan, that it is simply ridiculous, under the circumstances, to ask Mr Bull to pay for damages done by your own wife.

## The San Francisco Mail Service.

The following report of a debate which took place in the United States Senate on May 7, is condensed from the *Congressional Globe*:—

Senator Cole, of California, moved that 425,000 dollars be voted to extend the Honolulu service to New Zealand and Australia. He said the Australian Colonies were, next to India, England's best customers, but the Colonists preferred connection with America. They were holding out the right hand of fellowship, asking America to go over and help them. Their import and export trade amounted to 375,000 dollars a year, and the exports included large quantities of wool. The Colonists desired a closer alliance with us, and to imbibe the spirit of our free institutions.

Sensors Corbett, of Oregon, and Casserway, of California, warmly supported the motion.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, was astonished that this job should show its head again. The ugly thing had long since been killed, and how often was it to be resurrected to waste time and try their patience, and all to please a lobby to whom success meant money? The thing had been so often exposed that it hardly admitted of serious argument. If it were *bona fide*, and seriously meant to foster commerce, no one would be more ready than himself to give it respectful attention; but it was absurd to suppose that we could compete with Great Britain, seeing that our own markets were largely supplied from that country, in spite of the high tariffs. Even if it were otherwise, it would cost three times as much to send goods across the Pacific by railroad as it would cost to send them by ship from London to Melbourne. What single article could the Colonies supply that we could not better produce ourselves?

Senator Cole: Wool. It's coming here largely now.

Senator Edmunds: Pshaw! If my friend came from a manufacturing State, he would know that the causes that have led to the recent importation of wool are entirely exceptional, and at this very moment have almost passed away. The disturbing influences of the late war, and other reasons, caused a sudden rise in wool, making it profitable to import it from Australia; but already circumstances have changed, and it is hardly in the nature of things that they should occur again. If we needed to go into the wool-buying business, we should go, not to Australia, but to Buenos Ayres, which is close to

the Atlantic markets, &c. All this shows the hollowness of the whole business. If the parties knocking here so persistently must get rid of these old steamers, they had better do so in some other way than by sending such ships abroad, which is more likely to bring discredit on our commerce. Senator Edmunds went on to say that Senator Chandler, the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and the best authority on such subjects, had told them about these steamers, and he had never been answered. They had better be warned by a Committee specially charged with the consideration of commercial affairs.

Senator Nye, of Nevada, spoke at length of the necessities of commerce to any nation that would be truly great. He read the amounts of the last subsidies paid by Great Britain, and hoped the day would come when the Star-Spangled Banner would sweep the Pacific Ocean as the Union Jack now did the Atlantic. Why did not America secure a large portion of this vast trade?

Senator Morrill, of Vermont: Does the Senator really wish an answer? Because we cannot manufacture so cheaply. We do sell to the people of Australia a few hoes, shovels, and sewing machines, and even so many steamships would not do much more while they (the people of Australia) can buy cheaper in other places. He would be very happy to see indications of such a trade springing up, but he was not favourable to large crop jobs like this. He moved as an amendment that it lie on the table.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, thought they had done with this steamship job. Once for all, let it be understood that we cannot have these old hulks at any price. When the subject was first broached a year or two ago, the lobbies were ablaze with statements of the vast trade to be secured, and other advantages too wonderful to be named. On looking into it, they found that the vessels had almost passed from the memory; that they were rotten old hulks, not fit to run on any piece of water on God's earth and pay a profit. When the railroads cut out the Michigan steamers, their owners removed their boilers, and had them turned into lumber barges: those steamer owners, however, did not understand how to get out of a scrape. They ought to have come to Congress, and proclaimed that commerce was suffering, and that they ought to have a subsidy. In Boston, the side-wheel steamers were broken up when they were cut out by the iron screw steamers. In the case of a side-wheel steamer, every five years that she was running would involve repairs equal to her first cost. Of the 175 steamers now crossing the Atlantic, only one was a side-wheeler, and she was running at a loss. These (side-wheel) steamers would pay with a subsidy of 500,000 dollars a year, whereas screw propellers, with compound engines, would pay with a subsidy of only 100,000 dollars a year, and would give an immeasurably better service. It was useless to run these old wooden hulks anywhere, as it could not be done at a profit. They were laid up for two years because they could not run on any known line. Commercial men were now going to abandon this line because it was not profitable, unless this vote were passed, although they had already subsidised them to an extent more than enough to run modern steamers. If they were compelled to take these old hulks, he proposed that we should buy them at their full value, put 10lbs of nitro-glycerine into their hulls, tow them out into deep soundings, and let us hear no more of them.

The amendment was then put and carried, and the subsidy question shelved for this session.

## GENERAL MINING NEWS.

It is proposed to establish a Miners' Accident Fund at Bendigo.

A large quantity of New Zealand gold is being coined at the Melbourne mint.

There are 220 hotels, and from 400 to 500 grog-shanties, on the Otago Gold-fields.

Extensive tin discoveries have been made in the Tamut district, New South Wales.

New Caledonia advices, received in Sydney, state that the gold-field in the island has not improved.

Krohnmann's Gold Company, at Tambora, has declared a dividend of 75 per cent. for the quarter.

The Butcher's Gully quartz reef, near Alexandra, is stated to be abandoned,—at any rate by the present shareholders.

At a meeting of the Old Clarence Tribute Company, Eaglehawk, a lady shareholder was elected a directress by a large majority.

On the Tuapeka Creek, the Chinese still persist in working on Sundays. Many of the European miners are hence debarred from "keeping the Sabbath holy," having instead to "keep watch and ward" over their claims.

The total quantity of gold obtained from alluvial and quartz reefs in Victoria during the first quarter of the year, amounted to 336,221 ozs. 18 dwts, and the amount of gold exported for the same period was 393,331 ozs 10 dwts.

A payable gold-field has been discovered at Mataurua, on the eastern side of the Ohinemuri Ranges, at no great distance from the Thames gold-field. The stuff is reported to yield three grains to the dish. The discoverer has gone to Auckland to claim the reward.

There seem to be substantial grounds for the reports as to the auriferous character of the Port Darwin country. The South Australian *Advertiser* is informed "that Mr Cleland, a member of one of the Government telegraph construction parties, met an advance party who had obtained 8 ozs of gold while employed in their ordinary duties. Other finds of a similar kind are spoken of.

## VARIETIES.

When a man has "no mind of his own", his wife generally gives him a piece of hers.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine: it makes you dance, but you can't let it go.

The Western confectioner who a few months ago taught his parrot to say "Pretty creature" to every lady who entered his store, is now a millionaire.

Thirsty Virginians when asking you to "liquor" say "Specify your funeral promoter." The popular mode of asking one what he will take to drink in Vicksburg, is, "Please nominate your family disturbance."

It is five years since nitro-glycerine came into use. The one thousand seven hundred persons whom it has killed or maimed for life, and the millions of property which it has destroyed, may be styled recommendations of its efficiency.

"Hollo, dar, you nigger, what you ax for dat old blind-mule, hey?"—"Well, I dunno; I mout take thirty-five dollars."—"Thirty-five dollars! I'll gib you five."—"Well, you may have him; I won't stand on thirty dollars—in de mule trade."

When a jury in Mississippi went out to deliberate, one juror asked another, "Is dis a hanging case?"—"To be sure, nigger," was the answer. "Well," said the first juror, "dis nigger heard one dem lawyers say dat boy's gose comin' back here and hant us if we hang him. I no go for hangin' and have dat boy's gose foller me! No sir." Verdict of manslaughter.

A bridegroom in Cleveland kept the wedding ring in his mouth during the first part of the ceremony, so that he could find it when the right time arrived. He mumbled the responses all right till the minister winked at him as a hint to produce the ring, when in his nervousness he swallowed it, and the marriage had to be concluded without a ring.

Yankee Cuteness.—One of the very best jokes we have heard for a long time is credited to an American visitor to England. "Wall, stranger," he is reported to have said, "I guess that your English juries ain't smart no how. If an American jury had tried the Tichborne case now, I'll tell you what they'd have done. They'd just have bought all the Tichborne bonds, and then have found a verdict for the plaintiff."

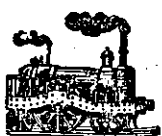
A married woman in Decatur, Ohio, the other day, pining for her husband's society, went with her three little children to the billiard-room, and took a seat by his side. "It's disgraceful," said he, looking daggers at her. "I know it," continued the injured wife, "and you have borne the disgrace so long, my dear, that I am determined henceforth to share it with you," and she took out her knitting-work and settled down for the evening. He went home much earlier, and it was the last of him seen in that billiard-room.

There used to be a pious old negro in Boston, named Caesar, and he was in the habit of praying so loudly as to be heard by many of his neighbours. On retiring for the night his petition invariably was—"Lord, send dy angel for ole Caesar—ole Caesar always ready." One evening two of his neighbours, good men, but sometimes bored by his "style," thought they would try him on. They took position at the door, and when the usual petition was made, that "the Lord would send the angel," ole Caesar being always ready, they loudly knocked at the door. "Who dar?" said the darkey. "The angel of the angel of the Lord, come for ole Caesar," was the reply. Out went the light, a scrambling into bed was heard, and then, in trembling voice, that same old uncle said, "Go away dar! go away! Ole Caesar been dead dis ten years!"

A Novel Cat.—A member of the editorial staff of the *Cleveland Leader*, it is said, has invented a sheet-iron cat, with cylindrical attachment and steel claws and teeth. It is worked by clock-work. A bellows inside swells up the tail at will to a bell-gent size, and, by a tremulo attachment, causes at the same time the patent cat to emit all noises of which the living cat is capable. When you want fun you wind up your cat and place him upon the roof. Every cat within half a mile hears him, girls on his armour and sallies forth. Frequently fifty or a hundred attack him at once. No sooner does the patent cat feel the weight of an assailant than his teeth and claws work with lightning rapidity. Adversaries within six feet of him are torn to shreds. Fresh battalions come on to meet a similar fate, and in an hour several bushels of hair, toe-nails, and fiddle-strings alone remain.

A Secret.—"How do you do, Mrs Tone—have you heard that story about Mrs Lundy?"—"Why, no, Mrs Gad—do tell!"—"Oh, I promised not to tell for all the world; no, I must never tell on't, I am afraid it will git out."—"Why, I'll never tell on't as long as I live, just as true as the world; what is it? come tell."—"Now you won't say anything about it, will you?"—"No, I'll never open my head about it, never. Hope to die this minute."—"Well, if you'll believe me, Mrs Funday told me last night, that Mrs Trott told her that her sister's husband was told by a person who dreamed it, that Mrs Trouble's oldest daughter told Mrs Nichols that her grandmother heard by a letter that she got from her third sister's second husband's oldest brother's step-daughter, that it was reported by the captain of a clambot, arrived from the Fiji Islands, that the mermaids of that section wore sharkskin bustles, stuffed with pickled eel's toes."

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Patent Medicine

**A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.**

**NERVOUSNESS,**  
ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this.—NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the merest trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes

## Patent Medicines

clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, sea-bathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

THE ANSWER will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition; Post Free, 1s. 4d.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY,**  
Its Cause and Cure,

With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

**CHARLES SENNET,** Agent,  
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks!  
Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure  
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,  
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the

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estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter free, £1.

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No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied: a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

*Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.*

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

*Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.*

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

*Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.*

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

*Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.*

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

*Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.*

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

*Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:*

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
and Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Tumours
Chicago-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
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Piles	Corns (soft)
Rheumatism	

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N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

**Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):**

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TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872.